1: Hoebel, E. Adamson. The Political Organization and Law-Ways of the Comanche Indians. Memoirs of the American Anthropological Association, Number 54. Menasha, 1940.

Pp. 149

HRAF copy

/This is a descriptive study of law of the Comanche Indians of the Southern Plains. Since the Comanche had no concept of law as an institution, or even as a set of rules, Hoebel used the case-history method to delineate the legal norms, unformalized by the Comanche. As a basis for comparison he uses the definition: "A social norm is legal if its neglect or infraction is met by the application, in threat or in fact, of the absolute coercive force /violence/ by a social unit possessing the socially recognized privilege of so acting." In giving a background for his study, Hoebel discusses tribal organization and its economic base, the peace chief, war and war leadership, and associations and their governmental role, In the actual cases, he discusses adultery and wife stealing, homicide, criminal offenses, ritual and evidence, abnormal conduct (e.g., rape and suicide), and property, inheritance and contract. In an appendix, he provides comparative notes on Shoshonean law-ways. Bibliographical references are given in

1: Hoebel, E. Adamson.

footnotes throughout. Hoebel is now Professor of Anthropology at the University of Minnesota.--Analyst/

Field date: 1933
Analyst: Timothy J. O'Leary

Evaluation: Ethnologist - 5
Processed in 1958

2: Lee, Nelson. Three Years Among the Comanches. With an Introduction by Walter Prescott Webb. Norman: The University of Oklahoma Press, 1957.

Pp. xvi, 179

Yale: C64 130F

/Only pp. vii-x and 88-179 dealing with Lee's captivity by the Comanches have been processed for the Files./

/This is the personal narrative of Nelson Lee, an ex-Texas Ranger, who spent three years as a captive of the Comanches in 1855-1858. The book was put into its present form by an unknown editor, since Lee could not write. Much of the book deals with Lee's personal experiences illustrating the Comanche methods of dealing with war captives. Prominent in the account are his impressions of ceremonial, diet, settlement pattern, and methods of settling quarrels. The book is invaluable for its information on how the Comanches lived before they were affected by any large degree of acculturation. --Analyst/

Field date: 1855-1858
Analyst: Timothy J. O'Leary

Evaluation: Traveler - 5
Processed in 1958

3: Wallace, Ernest and E. Adamson Hoebel. The Comanches: Lords of the South Plains. Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1952.

Pp. xviii, 381; 16 plates; 1 map

Harvard: US 10310 50. 10

[This source is a thorough study of Comanche culture by Wallace, an ethnohistorian, and Hoebel, an anthropologist. Much of the data has been taken from the literature, but a considerable amount was gathered from informants alive at the time the study was done. The book is written in the past tense, and constitutes a reconstruction of Comanche culture as it existed before the influence of white culture changed it radically. Included are sections on the environment and history of the group, the latter section covering relations with the whites and the move to a reservation. Data are given on material culture, the life cycle, social structure, law and government, religion, curing, leisure activities, and warfare.--Analyst]

Field date: 1933, 1945 Evaluation: Ethnologists - 4, 5
Analyst: James R. Leary Processed in 1958

4: Goldstein, Marcus S. Anthropometry of the Comanches. American Journal of Physical Anthropology, Vol. 19, pp. 289-319. Philadelphia: Wistar Institute of Anatomy and Biology, 1934.

3 plates.

Yale: Nk10 Am41 v.19

[This is an anthropometrical study of 35 full-blood male, 25 full-blood female and 25 mixed-blood Comanches. The sample was small as Goldstein tried to obtain data only from full-bloods. His findings were compared with those of Boas, and with other reports on Shoshonean and Southwestern groups. He comes to the conclusion that the Comanche appear essentially to be related to the Apache. Goldstein was with the Division of Physical Anthropology of the U.S. National Museum at the time of the study. --Analyst]

Field date: circa 1930
Analyst: Timothy J. O'Leary

Evaluation: Physical Anthropologist-5
Processed in 1959

111 NO6 Comanche

5: Carlson, Gustav G. and Volney H. Jones. Some Notes on Uses of Plants by the Comanche Indians. Papers of the Michigan Academy of Science Arts and Letters. Vol. 25, pp. 517-542. Ann Arbor: University of Michigan Press, 1939.

1 table.

Yale: A53m 381 25

[This is a study of plant material collected by Carlson during the summer of 1933 while a fellow of the Laboratory of Anthropology of Santa Fe, New Mexico. The findings are summarized in a long table, while the text elucidates the table and gives comparisons with other Indian groups in North America. The basic uses of the plants were for food and medicine. --Analyst]

Field date: 1933
Analyst: Timothy J. O'Leary

Evaluation: Carlson, Ethnologist-5
Jones, Ethnobotanist-4

Processed in 1959

6: Linton, Ralph. The Comanche Sun Dance. American Anthropologist, Vol. 37, pp. 420-428. Menasha: American Anthropological Association, 1935.

Yale: Nk10 Am37 II. 37

[This source is an account of the Sun Dance, last held in 1878, based essentially on second hand evidence, since only one informant had actually witnessed the dance and his memory was vague. The dance was held at irregular intervals from 1860 on, usually with only part of the tribe participating. Apparently the purpose of the ceremony was partly to increase the importance of the medicine man, who remained the central figure throughout, and partly to improve the well-being of the whole group, especially their physical health. The Comanche probably did not have the Sun Dance long enough to completely integrate it with the rest of their religion. --Analyst]

Field date: 1933 Evaluation: Ethnologist-5
Analyst: Timothy J. O'Leary Processed in 1959

7: Richardson, Rupert Norval. The Culture of the Comanche Indians. Bulletin of the Texas Archaeological and Paleontological Society, Vol. 1, pp. 58-73. Abilene: 1929.

Yale: C52.173 1

[This source is a summary sketch of Comanche culture derived from a study of published material. There is little information on material culture, most of the data being on war, religion, political organization, and the horse in Comanche culture. --Analyst]

Field date: no date
Analyst: Timothy J. O'Leary

Evaluation: Physician-4
Processed in 1959

8: Hoebel, Edward Adamson. The Comanche Sun Dance and Messianic Outbreak of 1873. American Anthropologist, Vol. 43, pp. 301-303. Menasha: American Anthropological Association, 1941.

Yale: Nk10 Am37 II. 43

[This brief article calls to the attention of anthropologists data on the Comanche Messianic outbreak of 1873 contained in a book by R. N. Richardson. The outbreak was abortive and Hoebel feels this conditioned the Comanche against following the example of other Plains tribes in accepting the Ghost Dance in 1890. --Analyst]

Field date: 1933
Analyst: Timothy J. O'Leary

Evaluation: Ethnologist-4, 5
Processed in 1959

9: Gladwin, Thomas. Comanche Kin Behavior. American Anthropologist, Vol. 50, pp. 73-94. Menasha: American Anthropological Association, 1948.

Yale: Nk10 Am37 II. 50

[This source lists Comanche kin terms and forms of address and discusses the associated behavior patterns. Included in the discussion are the relations between siblings, husband and wife, siblings-in-law, parents-in-law, grandparents and grandchildren, and "friends," the last relating to those persons who cannot otherwise be fitted into the Comanche kinship pattern. The author is a well-known cultural anthropologist. --Analyst]

Field date: 1940
Analyst: Timothy J. O'Leary

Evaluation: Ethnologist-5
Processed in 1959

10:Horn, Sarah Ann. A Brief Account of the Manners and Customs of the Comanche Indians. In, Carl Coke Rister, Comanche Bondage, pp. 188-198. Glendale, California: The Arthur H. Clark Company, 1955.

Yale: C64 33

/The author of this source, Sarah Ann Horn, was captured by the Comanche Indians in the early part of the 19th century, and had to endure many hardships before being ransomed by New Mexican traders. During her period of capture the author observed many aspects of native life. These observations, in addition to the remainder of her narrative, were dictated to a publisher after her release and form part of the book entitled Comanche Bondage. Only that section relevant to Comanche ethnography has been reproduced here. Data contained in this source pertain to: religious life, marriage, family relations (husband and wife), status of women, hair styles, medical care, burial, mourning, childbirth, menstruation, personal hygiene, and diet. As to be expected these data show in some cases a strong bias on the part of the author, which seems to be a reflection of her own traumatic experiences with the Comanche. --Analyst/

Field date: 1836-1837 Evaluation: Traveler-3

Analyst: John Beierle Processed in 1964

Comanche NO6

11: Casagrande, Joseph Bartholomew. Comanche linguistic acculturation. International Journal of American Linguistics, 20 (1954): 140-151, 217-237; 21 (1955): 8-25. Baltimore, Indiana University, 1954-1955.

Yale: Fzal In8 20-21.

[Pages 8-25 of volume 21 repaginated as pp. 238-256-B by HRAF.]

[Based on linguistic fieldwork done in 1940, Casagrande's article is primarily concerned with describing the effects of culture contact on the Comanche language, particularly the vocabulary. A final section is devoted to a summary set of propositions concerning processes of language acculturation and the utility of linguistic data for making inferences about history and change.]

Field date: 1940 (summer)
Analyst: Eleanor C. Swanson

Evaluation: Ethnographer, Linguist-5
Processed in 1978

12: Canonge, Elliott. Comanche texts. Illustrated by Katherine Voigtlander; introduction by Morris Swadesh; edited by Benjamin Elso. Summer Institute of Linguistics, Linguistics Series, 1. Norman, University of Oklahoma, Summer Institute of Linguistics, 1958.

13, 156.; illus.

Yale: F15 Ok43 1.

[This source is a collection of texts of tales gathered from an elderly Comanche woman in Oklahoma. The tales are given in the Comanche language with English translations. A vocabulary is also included. The tales included are Coyote stories, fairy tales and fables, stories about humor in ridicule, manners and morals, adventure, and obtaining and preparing food. For people interested in "folk-themes," brief summaries are included and will be found in Category 116, pp. ix-xii.]

Field dates: ca. 1950-1955
Analyst: Marlene Martin

Evaluation: Linguist--5
Processed in 1978

13: Simmons, Marc. Border Comanches; seven Spanish colonial documents 1785-1819. Translated, edited, and with an introduction by Marc Simmons. Santa Fe, Stagecoach Press, 1967.

41 p.

Yale: E99 C85 S5 (LC). DLC: E99.C85S5. DLC card no.: 67-29468.

[This source contains the translations of 7 documents written by Spanish colonial authorities between 1785-1819. Most of the information concerns diplomatic relationships between the Spanish and the Comanche. In addition, there are bits of information about hostile relationships amongst the Comanche and other Indian tribes in New Mexico. In marking this source, Category 643 was used when the discussion concerned the "chief" or "General of the Comanche Nation" who negotiated with the Spanish.]

Field date: no date
Analyst: Eleanor C. Swanson

Evaluation: Historian-4
Processed in 1977-1978

14: Riggs, Venda. Alternate phonemic analysis of Comanche. International Journal of American Linguistics, 15 (1949): 229-231. New York, Kraus Reprint Corporation, 1965.

Yale: Fzal In8 15.

[This is a short, descriptive linguistics study of Comanche phonemes. The author presents two phoneme systems varying according to whether one treats the sequence "h plus consonant" as a consonant cluster or as a unit phoneme.]

Field date: 1948 (summer)
Analyst: Eleanor C. Swanson

Evaluation: Linguist-5
Processed in 1978

15: Osborn, Henry. Formulae for Comanche stem and word formation. By Henry Osborn and William A. Smalley. International Journal of American Linguistics, 15 (1949): 93-99. New York, Kraus Reprint Corporation, 1965.

Yale: Fzal In8 15.

[This source is concerned with presenting formulae for the formation of common stems and words in Comanche. The authors begin with a classificatory system for affixes and proceed to a discussion of the formulae for the formation of stems and words utilizing the affixes presented in their classification.]

Field date: 1948
Analyst: Eleanor C. Swanson

Evaluation: Linguists-5
Processed in 1978

16: Smalley, William A. Phonemic rhythm in Comanche. International Journal of American Linguistics, 19 (1953): 297-301. New York, Kraus Reprint Corporation, 1965.

Yale: Fzal In8 19.

[This source is concerned with a description and analysis of stress, rhythm, pitch, and vowel length in Comanche.]

Field date: 1949 (summer)
Analyst: Eleanor C. Swanson

Evaluation: Linguist-5
Processed in 1978

17: Casagrande, Joseph Bartholomew. Comanche baby language. International Journal of American Linguistics, 14 (1948): 11-14. New York, Kraus Reprint Corporation. 1965.

Yale: Fzal In8 14.

[This source contains descriptive linguistics materials on Comanche baby talk. Included are a list of words, kinship terms, and a discussion of phonetics and reduplication in baby word formation. Because English has replaced Comanche as a first language, the words were collected from older adults. Casagrande concludes the article with a brief discussion of universals in baby languages and some suggestions about the importance of the study of language acquisition.]

Field date: 1940
Analyst: Eleanor C. Swanson

Evaluation: Ethnographer, Linguist-5
Processed in 1978

18: Jackson, J. Brantley. The Jared Site: a Comanche burial at Fort Sill, Oklahoma. Plains Anthropologist, 17 (1972): 316-325. Topeka, Kansas, Plains Anthropologist Corporation, 1972.

Yale: E78 W5 P56 17 (LC).

[This source contains the report of an archaeological excavation of a single grave. Included are a discussion of grave goods and the results of anthropometric analysis of the skeleton. The author claims that the site is of interest in that it offers the first archaeological validation of the historically reported custom of ravine burials. Jackson uses historical documents to back his argument that the burial is probably attributable to the Comanche and probably dates to the 19th century. The researcher should take seriously Jackson's warnings about the speculative nature of the report and the paucity of data on which it is based.]

Field date: 1969
Analyst: Eleanor C. Swanson

Evaluation: Archaelogist-4,5
Processed in 1978

19: Lowie, Robert Harry. Dances and societies of the Plains Shoshone. American Museum of Natural History, Anthropological Papers, 11, part 10. New York, Published by order of the Trustees, 1915.

801-835 p.

Yale: Nk10 Am45e 11:

[This source is a survey of the military societies, dances, and ceremonies of the Comanche, Wind River Shoshone, and Ute. The data were gathered in field work undertaken in 1912 and 1914. The author cautions that the Comanche were "...poor, and in part very unwilling, informants" (p. 805) so the data may be somewhat unreliable. The data on the Wind River Shoshone were marked for the NQ19 Wind River file and the data for the Ute were marked for the NT19 Ute file.]

Field dates: 1912
Analysts: Marlene Martin, marker
Eleanor Swanson, checker

Evaluation: Ethnologist--5
Processed in 1978-1979

20: Wallace, Ernest. The Comanche on the White Man's road. West Texas Historical Association, Yearbook, 29 (1953): 3-32. Abilene, West Texas Historical Association, 1953.

Yale: F381 W48 29 (LC).

["This article, taking up where the book [1: Wallace & Hoebel, The Comanches] leaves them, attempts to trace briefly the historical development of the Comanches after they were compelled to accept life on the reservation" (p. 3n). It covers treaties, relations with Whites, especially cattlemen who leased their land, farming and stock-raising, other sources of income, education, missionary activity, and health care, and the persistence of pre-reservation personality traits. The emphasis throughout is on how the Comanche have dealt with the rapid changes in their lives. The article is based on field work, historical research and interviews with government administrators.]

Field date: summer of 1945
Analysts: Martin Malone, marker
Eleanor C. Swanson, checker

Evaluation: Historian-4,5
Processed in 1979

21: Burnet, David Gouverneur. David G. Burnet's letters describing the Comanche Indians with an introduction by Ernest Wallace. West Texas Historical Association. Yearbook, 30 (1954): 115-140. Abilene. West Texas Historical Association, 1954.

Yale: F381 W48 30 (LC).

[This source contains letters written by a traveller who was in contact with the Comanche of Texas in 1818-1819. The letters cover a variety of topics including band locations, religion, polygamy, warfare, general observations on standard of living, and a brief word list. The coverage of any one topic is sketchy at best, but the source is of interest because it contains an eyewitness account dating to the early 19th century.]

Field date: 1818-1819
Analyst: Eleanor C. Swanson

Evaluation: Traveller-5
Processed in 1978

22: Dacus, Joseph A. The Comanches: an ethnological sketch. Missouri Historical Society, Bulletin, 16 (1959/1960): 333-341. St. Louis, Missouri Historical Society, 1960.

Yale: F461 M575 16 (LC).

[This source contains a brief, popular account of the Comanche and was originally published in 1875. The major topics discussed are the economy, the status of women, courtship and marriage, law, leadership, and story telling. Topical coverage is superficial and the researcher will easily detect the author's ethnocentric biases throughout.]

Field date: no date
Analyst: Eleanor C. Swanson

Evaluation: Humanist-3
Processed in 1978

23: Cabello y Robles, Domingo. A description of the Comanche Indians in 1786 by the governor of Texas. Translated and edited by Odie B. Faulk. West Texas Historical Association, Yearbook, 37 (1961): 177-182. Abilene, West Texas Historical Association, 1961.

Yale: F381 W48 37 (LC).

[This source contains a few brief observations about the Eastern Comanche, written in 1786 by the Spanish governor of Texas. Cabello y Robles includes a few remarks about general customs, but most of the information is concerned with the location, military strength, and leadership of the Comanche. While the document has some historical interest, the coverage is extremely superficial.]

Field date: 1778-1786
Analysts: Eleanor C. Swanson, marker
Martin Malone, checker

Evaluation: Government Official-3
Processed in 1978-1979

24: Richardson, Rupert Norval. The Comanche Reservation in Texas. West Texas Historical Association, Yearbook, 5 (1929): 43-65. Abilene, West Texas Historical Association, 1929.

Yale: F381 W48 5 (LC).

[This source contains the history of the Comanche Reservation in Texas which lasted from 1855-1859. A part of the Southern Comanche were involved in this early reservation experiment. The reservation was abandoned partly as a result of hostility between Texans and the Indians and partly as a result of Comanche preference for their own cultural style. Most of this article, based on historical documents and letters, deals with interethnic relations and U.S. government policies rather than the reservation life of the Comanche.]

Field date: no date
Analyst: Eleanor S. Swanson

Evaluation: Historian-4
Processed in 1978

25: Canonge, Elliot D. Voiceless vowels in Comanche. International Journal of American Linguistics, 23 (1957): 63-67. Baltimore, Indiana University, 1957.

Yale: Fzal In8 23.

[This article is concerned with Comanche phonemes. Most of the article is devoted to supporting the author's argument that "...voiceless (or 'whispered') vowels in syllabic position are phonemic (p. 63)." In addition, Canonge discusses Riggs' (see 14: Riggs) phonemic analyses of Comanche. In contrast to Riggs, Canonge prefers to treat the sequence h plus consonant as a consonant cluster rather than as a unit phoneme.]

Field date: 1948
Analyst: Eleanor C. Swanson

Evaluation: Linguist-5
Processed in 1978

Comanche NO6

26: Cummins, Harold. Dermatoglyphics in Comanche Indians. By Harold Cummins and Marcus S. Goldstein. American Journal of Physical Anthropology, 17 (1932): 229-235. Philadelphia, Wistar Institute of Anatomy and Biology, 1932.

Yale: Nk10 Am41 v.17.

[This source contains a descriptive analysis of palmar dermatoglyphics and finger prints. The data were collected from a sample of 79 Oklahoma Comanches. Although the authors make brief mention of similar studies among other groups, it is not their intention to provide a comparative analysis.]

Field date: no date
Analyst: Eleanor C. Swanson

Evaluation: Physical Anthropologists-5
Processed in 1978

27: St. Claire, H. H., 2d, collector. Shoshone and Comanche tales. Edited by Robert H. Lowie. Journal of American Folk-Lore, 22 (1909): 265-282. Boston and New York, Published for the American Folk-Lore Society by Houghton Mifflin Company, 1909.

Yale: Periodical Room GR1 J68 22 (LC).

[This source contains a small selection of tales recorded among the Wind River Shoshone and the Comanche. The texts are preceded by a brief introduction comparing the tales with similar tales from other Amerind groups. Most of the tales feature Coyote as a main character.]

Field date: no date
Analyst: Eleanor C. Swanson

Evaluation: Unknown, Ethnologist-4,5
Processed in 1978

28: Thomas, Alfred Barnaby. An eighteenth century Comanche document. American Anthropologist, new series, 31 (1929): 289-298. New York, Kraus Reprint Corporation, 1962.

Yale: Periodical Room GN1 A2 II.31.

[This source contains a tally sheet sent by Spanish authorities to the Comanche leader Equeracapa. The tally sheet is of interest both as an example of Comanche pictographic writing and as a source of some data concerning Comanche military organization. The author has included a reproduction of the portion of the document containing pictographs and a translation of the tally and related documents. Included is a list of leaders, translations of their names, the names of their groups, and estimates of the number of tents in their groups.]

Field date: no date
Analysts: Eleanor C. Swanson, marker
Marlene Martin, checker

Evaluation: Historian-4
Processed in 1978

29: Hoebel, Edward Adamson. Plains Indian law in development: the Comanche. In Donald Ray Cressey and David A. Ward, editors. Delinquency, Crime, and Social Process. New York, Harper and Row, 1969: 67-78.

Yale: Cross Campus Library: HV6028 C74 (LC).

[This source is a brief description of Comanche legal customs regarding adultery and wife-stealing, murder, and sorcery. The source appears to be memory ethnography and is based on the collection of case histories (p. 71).]

Field date: 1933
Analysts: Marlene Martin, marker
Martin Malone, checker

Evaluation: Ethnologist--4,5
Processed in 1978-1979

30: Levy, Jerrold E. Kiowa and Comanche: report from the field. Anthropology Tomorrow, 6, no. 2 (1958): 30-44. Chicago, Anthropology Club of the University of Chicago, 1958.

Yale: Nk10 +An888 6:2 [HRAF MS: 25 ℓ.]

[This source is a report of fieldwork among the Kiowa and Comanche whose theme seems to be the tension between traditionalists versus assimilationists. The subjects discussed in relation to this theme are contact and rapport, factionalism, and peyote. The reliability is unclear as the report is badly written. The report was retyped by HRAF because of the illegibility of the original.]

Field date: (ca. 1957)
Analyst: Marlene Martin

Evaluation: Ethnologist--5
Processed in 1978

Comanche NO6

31: Jones, David E. Sanapia, Comanche medicine woman. New York, Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 1972.

18, 107 p. photographs; map.

HRAF copy. DLC card no.: 73-179548.

[This book is an "ethnographic portrait" of a Comanche Eagle doctor, or medicine woman. The book "attempts to describe every aspect of Sanapia's role, including detailed accounts of her ritual behavior, her attitude toward her profession, the paraphernalia she employs, and her function in Comanche society" (p. ix). The book includes a brief history of the Comanche, a short biography of Sanapia, emphasizing her training, the contents of her medical kit and the collection and preparation of the botanical items, ghosts and ghost sickness, witchcraft and the conceptualization of illness, and a conclusion discussing her role in a changing Comanche society. Jones' discussion of ghost sickness and its relation to acculturation and Comanche identity problems is especially interesting.]

Field Date: 1967-1970
Analyst: Martin Malone

Evaluation: Ethnologist-5
Processed in 1979

32: Gilles, Albert S., Sr. Comanche days. Bicentennial Series in American Studies, 3. Dallas, Southern Methodist University Press, 1974.

18, 126 p.

Yale: Cross Campus Library E99 C85 G54 (LC). DLC card no.: 74-77543.

[Only pp. i-viii, and 16-126 have been processed for this File.]

[This source is a memoir by a man who grew up in Oklahoma's Comanche territory around the turn of the Twentieth Century. He worked in his father's general store where many of their customers were Comanche. He learned to speak Comanche and counted many Comanche as good friends. The source is his defense and explanation of the Comanche for a White audience. He discusses Comanche-White relations, Comanche polygamy, drinking, and the education of Comanche young people in government schools. Although it is not the account of a professionally trained observer, it is the product of years of friendship by a sympathetic and intelligent outsider. It provides much information on daily life and Indian-White relations during the early part of this century not found in any other sources.]

Field date: 1902-ca.1910
Analysts: Martin Malone, marker
Eleanor C. Swanson, checker

Evaluation: Lawyer, Businessman-3
Processed in 1979

33: Mooney, James. Comanche. In Frederick Webb Hodge, editor. Handbook of American Indians North of Mexico. Part 1. U.S., Bureau of American Ethnology, Bulletin, 30, part 1. Washington, D.C., Government Printing Office, 1907: 327-329.

HRAF copy.

[This very brief article is concerned with identifying the Comanche as a cultural unit. The author's concern is, therefore, almost exclusively with the historical changes in the location of the Comanche and with the numerous alternate names by which they have been known.]

Field date: no date
Analyst: Eleanor C. Swanson

Evaluation: Ethnographer-3,4
Processed in 1978-1979

34: Ewers, John C. Artifacts collected by Jean Louis Berlandier among the Indian tribes of Texas. In Jean Louis Berlandier. The Indians of Texas in 1830. Edited and introduced by John C. Ewers. Translated by Patricia Reading Leclerq. Washington, D.C., Smithsonian Institution Press, 1969: 167-200.

Yale: E78 T4 B47 (LC).

[Some 20 artifacts collected in Texas between 1828 and 1851 by the naturalist Berlandier are the subject of this source. 18 of the artifacts are attributed to the Comanche. These include: painted shields and covers, quivers, pouches, articles of clothing, a war whistle, a powder horn, and a skin scraper. Each item is illustrated in a photograph and described in the text.]

Field date: no date
Analyst: Eleanor C. Swanson

Evaluation: Ethnologist-4
Processed in 1979

35: United States. Department of Commerce. Comanche tribe. In its Federal and State Indian Reservations and Indian Trust Areas. Washington, D.C., U.S. Department of Commerce, 1974: 450-451.

HRAF copy.

[This source presents a very brief and somewhat superficial sketch of land status, history and culture, government and vital statistics (population, labor force and education) of the present day Comanche tribe living in Caddo, Comanche, Cotton, Grady, Kiowa, Tillman, and Washita counties, Oklahoma. Scant as the ethnographic information is in the source, it does represent the contemporary Comanche situation.]

Field date: no date
Analyst: John Beierle

Evaluation: Organizational document--4
Processed in 1979

36: Murdock, George Peter and Timothy J. O'Leary. 09-07 Comanche. In their Ethnographic Bibliography of North America. 4th Edition. Volume 5: Plains and Southwest. New Haven, Human Relations Area Files Press, 1975: 70-77.

HRAF copy.

[This source is a fairly extensive ethnographic bibliography on the Comanche covering the literature through 1972.]

Field date: not applicable
Analyst: Timothy J. O'Leary

Evaluation: Ethnologists--4
Processed in 1979